

among the mountains for want of access to the sea can then be made to drive the wheels of commerce, and to give life and activity to a region now barren and almost uninhabited. After meeting the expenses of the late war with Austria, it is plain that a country like Piedmont can hardly undertake a work of such magnitude on its own resources alone; but in the present general abundance of money the funds might, we presume, be procured without difficulty, for an enterprise so important, not only to Italy, but to Switzerland and France. At any rate, whether the Piedmontese Government immediately undertake the execution of this great design, or not, it is certain that it cannot very long be postponed. Its necessity must soon cause the building of the road to be efficiently set on foot.

"J. S. P."

It would be degrading the press to apply to Mr. Pike the epithet of a "humble" and "lowly" man, such as Fillmore and Webster are called upon to be. We have never before known a man so earnestly and so bravely engaged in a cause as he is now. He has been more lately called upon by the public press, such a writer as Mr. D. D. Blandine would do him. [N. Y. Evening Star.]

Mr. Pike, the gentleman referred to in the foregoing extract, resides at Washington, in this State. He was for many years the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Courier*, and has been more lately of the *New-York Tribune*. His keen and able pen have been extensively copied in all the journals of the country. He has an ample command of the English language, and is a most successful writer. The pursuit of his profession with real industry left him sufficient leisure to cultivate letters, and he now stands before the country a credible and honorable instance of a self-made man. The *New-York Tribune*, expressing his views, has been a source of earning his living, is quite indifferent whether it lies or is mistaken. His chief editor, Mr. James Brooks, now in Congress, may well be supposed, from his own antecedents, to look with reverence on a man who has in an honorable way achieved his own fortune. This Congressional gentleman, who has distinguished himself by his boldness and courage, has been very successful in his career. Since that time he has ridden in his carriage, and had the leisure and the disposition to use his paper to enlighten every person whose rise by honest labor makes his own history. Mr. Pike is a Maine man, and we feel bound to see that our fellow-citizens are not abused unless they deserve it. Mr. Brooks is also a Maine man, and it is no wrong by a Maine exposure of the motives and the falsehoods of the paper he edits to show that his native State repudiates those who misrepresent him and belie his name. [Bangor Mercury.]

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Throng—The Causes—Rumors and Reports.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 16, 1852.—10 A.M. The city is perfectly thronged, and the excitement is very great.

Three Causes are now in session. The WEBSTER men seem the most noisy, and the outside pressure is very great in his favor. The SCOTT men remain firm. FILLMORE's friends say WEBSTER in preference to SCOTT, and SCOTT's friends say WEBSTER in preference to FILLMORE. The South will stand firm by FILLMORE as long as he has a chance.

A general meeting of the friends of WEBSTER and FILLMORE is now in session at Carroll Hall. A meeting of the "uncompromising" friends of WEBSTER is also being held in the upper saloon of Carroll Hall. CHARLES TORREY, of Boston, opened the proceedings, followed by MATTHEW HALE SMITH in an eloquent speech. He affirmed that DANIEL WEBSTER was their first, last, and only choice. They had yielded heretofore to the South, accepted and given their electoral votes to the Southern nominee, and now asked of the nation, as a matter of right, that they give them DANIEL WEBSTER. He was very severe on SCOTT.

A "Union" FILLMORE and WEBSTER meeting is in session in the lower saloon.

A meeting of Southern Delegates was held last night at Carroll Hall. Every Southern State was represented. JOHN G. CHAPMAN was called to the Chair. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the meeting adjourned till this morning, when they reassembled, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a series in favor of a Protective Tariff, River and Harbor Improvements, and strongly affirming the fidelity of the Compromise—were unanimously adopted, and on motion of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions of the National Convention.

Pennsylvania resolved in caucus to go for SCOTT without wavering; to know no other candidate. DRINKWATER, 14th District, instructed for FILLMORE, goes for SCOTT. EVANS of Maine, called to order by SIMONS DRAPEY, of New-York, made an address urging harmony and conciliation. Amid considerable excitement and efforts of other members to call others to order, JAS. W. BRYAN, of N. Carolina, was appointed Secretary.

A Committee of one from each State was appointed to select permanent officers.

Mr. SEVIER, of La., protested against temporary organization of the Convention as premature before 12. The Delegates were not all present, and it was calculated to cause discord. The organization was confirmed.

The Committee on Organization was then appointed, and consists of RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, WILLIAM JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, and GRANGER, of New-York.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed.

The Convention adjourned to 1 o'clock to await reports of Committees.

The Kentucky Delegation have resolved to abide by the decision of the Convention on the Compromise and Platform. During the appointment of the Committees by the Delegations, when SCOTT, WEBSTER and FILLMORE were named, there was tremendous cheering by the audience.

Mr. SEVIER, of Louisiana, says in Caucus, that the friends of FILLMORE will throw one hundred and forty-four votes on the first ballot.

Another Sketch.

At 10 o'clock, the members of the Convention began to assemble in the Hall preparatory to the opening, which is fixed at 12 o'clock.

The Hall is beautifully decorated, much more so than when the Democratic Convention met. The platform has been constructed in the center, and is covered with carpeting.

Immediately over the platform is a large transparency, having on it the following words: "Liberty and Union—Now and for ever—One and inseparable."

At the foot of the Officers' stand is another, with the words: "The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

The remainder of the Hall, on the north and south ends, is appropriated to spectators, and at the present moment, full three thousand are within the walls, and others are pouring in.

The galleries are nearly filled with ladies, and gentlemen who accompany them.

The room is carpeted throughout, so as to prevent noise from walking about, and tan-bark has been spread on all the adjacent streets.

The city is full of strangers, more than double the number that were present at the Democratic gathering.

The members of the Convention who have been in Washington for the past few days, reached here yesterday afternoon and this morning.

Last evening was spent by the different Delegations in caucusing, and bets are freely made that Mr. WEBSTER will be the nominee.

There never was seen greater enthusiasm among the Whigs.

For President of the Convention, Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, and JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, are spoken of—the former a FILLMORE and the latter a SCOTT man.

Not much will be done to-day beyond organizing.

Mass meetings will be held nightly in Monument-square.

It is currently rumored that Gen. SCOTT has prepared a letter to be read before the Convention, fully indorsing the Compromises.

The Delegates from the Southern States held a meeting this morning, and unanimously adopted a platform, which embraces the Compromise in all its parts, as a finality.

The Delegates from Massachusetts subscribed to this platform, and it is believed the Convention will finally adopt it, although an animated struggle will first take place. Many of the Northern members have already expressed a decided opposition to it.

The following is the platform adopted by the Southern Delegates this morning.

First—Declaring that the General Government is a Government of limited powers, and denying its right to exercise powers not expressly granted in the Constitution.

The second and third clauses are in relation to the rights of States.

The fourth protests against the doctrine of intervention.

The fifth is in favor of an economical administration of the Government, and a tariff for revenue which will give encouragement to all branches of industry in every section of the country.

The sixth is in favor of the adoption of a system of river and harbor improvements by the General Government.

The seventh and eighth indorse the finality of the Compromise measures in all their ramifications.

These resolutions were heartily adopted by the meeting, and on their being sent to the Delegates from the Northern States who were in favor of the nomination of Daniel Webster, they replied that they met their warm and cordial approval.

This morning, another meeting was held at Carroll Hall, to which Delegates from all the States of the Union were invited. The attendance was very large, including many members from the Northern States, and the platform drawn up by the Southern Delegates, as given above, was submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

After the interchange of opinions and a due deliberation of the subject, the whole of the resolutions were adopted, with the further resolve to submit them for the action and confirmation of the National Convention, previous to its going into a ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

Several other platforms have been drawn up to send the Northern members, in which the Compromise is not mentioned, but it is believed that the above will be adopted by the Convention.

The morning session of the Convention passed off very harmoniously.

Everything promises to pass off with the utmost harmony.

The Southern Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by Southern Delegates and accepted by friends of WEBSTER:

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, fully adhering to the great conservative principle, which while they are controlled and governed, and to which they are ever relying on the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the policy by which they will conduct the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party was effected:

First. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and its powers are restricted to those expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States, respectively, and the people.

Second. The Federal and State Governments should be held secure to their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the Fatherland.

Third. That while struggling freedom everywhere evinces the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrine of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping our country free from entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground; and that our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, but to defend our own peace and safety, and to show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth. That, as the people make and control the Government, they should be educated, and that the Government, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Fifth. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby a fair recompense may be accorded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

Sixth. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair rivers, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defense, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Seventh. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common property, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, harmonious and unimpaired attachment. Respect for the authority of each and acquiescence in the just constitutional powers of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, state and individual welfare.

Eighth. That the series of measures known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave law, are so ordered and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and existing subjects which they embrace, and so far as the Fugitive Slave law is concerned, we will maintain its future execution to its strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation against evasion or abuses, but not impairing its present efficiency, and we deprecate all future agitation of the Slavery question as dangerous to our peace and to the continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, wherever, wherever or whenever the attempt may be made, and will maintain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 12 o'clock 40 min. P. M.

On motion of SIMONS DRAPEY, of N. Y. City, GEO. EVANS was made temporary Chairman, the South opposing on the ground that the time had not yet arrived.

Regular Report of the Proceedings of the Convention.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 16, 1852.

At about fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock, GEORGE C. MORGAN arose for the purpose of calling the Convention to order, and just at the same moment, SIMONS DRAPEY arose and said the time had arrived for organization, and proposed the name of GEORGE EVANS as temporary Chairman.

He put the question, and declared it carried, although the response was by no means unanimous. Many voices cried, "Take the Chair," "Take the Chair."

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, said that many Delegates had left their credentials at the hotels, and could not now present them to the Committee. He therefore suggested that each delegation would send the credentials of its members to the Committee by the member of the Committee selected from the delegation itself.

After some conversation, this was acceded to. The Committee on Credentials were requested to remain in the Hall, to fix upon time and place for meeting. Mr. TAYLOR then moved that the Convention take a recess till 7 o'clock. Voices, "4, 5, 6, 7; too late." TAYLOR: "Well, I'll say 6; that's a compromise." [Laughter.] The Chair put the question on adjournment at half-past 12 till 6, and declared it adjourned, amid a storm of Noes.

Mr. EVANS accordingly took the Chair, and delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to return my grateful and respectful acknowledgments to this Convention for the honor which I have just received at your hands, in being called to preside for a brief space over your proceedings. I am little experienced in the business of the Chair, and shall have great occasion to rely upon your indulgence and aid. I shall endeavor to express the hope that the spirit of order and decorum, harmony, conciliation and union may prevail, [applause and cries of "good, good," so that when we shall have completed our labors and adjourned, we shall present to broken front and rear, a signal standard around which all Whigs can rally with a hope of success in the pending contest. [Applause.] In returning my thanks I accept the station. Gentlemen, the first business to be performed is the appointment of provisional or temporary Secretary.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, was then appointed Secretary, and JAMES W. BRYAN, of North Carolina, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. BROTHMAN, of Missouri, offered a resolution that a committee of one from each Delegation be appointed to present permanent officers of this Convention,—which was amended, on the motion of Mr. COMBS, by adding, "and that each Delegation select the member to be appointed."

Before the question was taken, Mr. SEVIER, of La., said: I desire to enter my protest against all the action which has taken place in this Hall. The hour for the meeting of this Convention was designated by the Whig Representatives in Congress, whose duty it was made to fix the hour and place, but that hour has not yet arrived. [Applause.] I came here as a Representative from Louisiana, before the hour of 12, as fixed by the time of the Observatory of the City of Washington, and I find this meeting forestalled in its organization, when only a portion of the Whig Delegations from the different States are present in this Hall. [Applause.] I believe I am the only Representative of Louisiana present, and several other Delegations from Southern States are not represented; therefore, I beg the Whigs of the different States to desist from any further action at present if they desire unity and harmony and the success of the Whig party in this National Convention.—The hour of 12 has not, I repeat, yet arrived. By the time it shall have arrived, by the true time, as regulated by the Observatory at Washington, the Delegates will all be in their seats, and then we can select a temporary Chairman and other officers by the entire vote of all the Delegates. I implore gentlemen not to pursue this course, for the throwing of the fire brand of discord will result in the destruction and defeat of the Whig party beyond the hope of redemption [applause.] I repeat, I hope no further action will take place until the hour of 12 shall have arrived, for the reasons stated. As to the selection of the present Chairman I have no objection. I honor him, for he is as true a Whig as can be found; but I ask for the unity of our action that you will not throw the firebrand of discord in our midst, which will result in the total destruction of the high and patriotic objects which we have in view.

(A Voice:—"How many are not represented?") All the Louisiana Delegation will be here when the hour of 12 arrives.

Notwithstanding this appeal of Mr. SEVIER, the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report permanent officers, was then agreed to.

A Delegate moved that each State be called in order, and that the Chairman of each Delegation should name the Committee-man of that State. This was acceded to by the mover, and the States were called, when the following persons were designated to compose the Committee to report permanent officers for the Convention:

Maine.....Wm. D. Dayton.
New Hampshire.....Isabell Goodwin.
Vermont.....Harry Bradley.
Massachusetts.....Rufus Choate. (This name was received with great applause and cheers.)
Rhode Island.....D. P. Tyler.
Connecticut.....Amos P. Granger.
New York.....William Jessup.
New Jersey.....J. M. Clayton. [Applause.]
Delaware.....William B. Clark.
Maryland.....H. W. Miller.
North Carolina.....George S. Bryan.
South Carolina.....Patrick D. Connolly.
Georgia.....C. G. Langdon. [Applause.]
Alabama.....Joseph B. Gordon.
Louisiana.....Charles Anderson.
Ohio.....Joshua F. Bell.
Tennessee.....John Netherland.
Indiana.....E. B. Washburn.
Missouri.....George C. Bingham.
Arkansas.....Thomas S. James.
Michigan.....David Smith.
Florida.....James R. Kelly. [Applause.]
Texas.....W. M. Kiburn.
Wisconsin.....R. L. Collins.
California.....Jesse O. Goodwin.

Senator JAS. C. JONES, of Tenn., then moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each State, to be appointed in the same manner as the one just appointed, for the purpose of receiving and examining the credentials of Delegates, and who should report to the Convention at the next meeting of the same. In answer to a question, Gov. JONES said, we have the right to know who are Delegates and who are not. We have our responsibilities. I am unwilling that my responsibility shall be shared in by those who have no authority for participating in the proceedings of the Convention. The motion was agreed to. The States were again called, and the respective delegations named the following persons to compose the Committee on Credentials:

Maine.....Wm. H. Mills.
New Hampshire.....Geo. W. Nesmith.
Vermont.....Isaac T. Wright.
Massachusetts.....Lewis Child.
Rhode Island.....George D. Cross.
Connecticut.....Geo. M. Ives.
New York.....John L. Talcott.
New Jersey.....Peter Breckenburgh.
Pennsylvania.....John F. Kinkle.
Delaware.....Geo. C. Morgan.
Maryland.....Samuel Watke.
North Carolina.....Daniel B. Baker.
South Carolina.....William F. Baker.
Georgia.....Benjamin F. Fleming.
Alabama.....A. H. Arthur.
Louisiana.....J. B. Sevier.
Ohio.....Hon. G. Way.
New York.....Edward Cooper.
New Jersey.....R. N. Hudson.
Indiana.....B. S. Edwards.
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California.....Geo. M. Nightingale.
Illinois.....W. W. Brown.
Missouri.....J. H. C. Madd.

After Pennsylvania was called, Hon. E. C. CABELL, of Florida, moved that the Committee to name and report permanent officers for the Convention, have leave to retire and proceed to their duties during the sitting of the Convention, which motion was agreed to, and the Committee left the Hall.

When the selection of a Committee on Credentials was completed, Hon. Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, suggested the propriety of a recess.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, said that many Delegates had left their credentials at the hotels, and could not now present them to the Committee. He therefore suggested that each delegation would send the credentials of its members to the Committee by the member of the Committee selected from the delegation itself.

After some conversation, this was acceded to. The Committee on Credentials were requested to remain in the Hall, to fix upon time and place for meeting. Mr. TAYLOR then moved that the Convention take a recess till 7 o'clock. Voices, "4, 5, 6, 7; too late." TAYLOR: "Well, I'll say 6; that's a compromise." [Laughter.] The Chair put the question on adjournment at half-past 12 till 6, and declared it adjourned, amid a storm of Noes.

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New Hampshire.....Isabell Goodwin.
Vermont.....Harry Bradley.
Massachusetts.....Rufus Choate. (This name was received with great applause and cheers.)
Rhode Island.....D. P. Tyler.
Connecticut.....Amos P. Granger.
New York.....William Jessup.
New Jersey.....J. M. Clayton. [Applause.]
Delaware.....William B. Clark.
Maryland.....H. W. Miller.
North Carolina.....George S. Bryan.
South Carolina.....Patrick D. Connolly.
Georgia.....C. G. Langdon. [Applause.]
Alabama.....Joseph B. Gordon.
Louisiana.....Charles Anderson.
Ohio.....Joshua F. Bell.
Tennessee.....John Netherland.
Indiana.....E. B. Washburn.
Missouri.....George C. Bingham.
Arkansas.....Thomas S. James.
Michigan.....David Smith.
Florida.....James R. Kelly. [Applause.]
Texas.....W. M. Kiburn.
Wisconsin.....R. L. Collins.
California.....Jesse O. Goodwin.

Senator JAS. C. JONES, of Tenn., then moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each State, to be appointed in the same manner as the one just appointed, for the purpose of receiving and examining the credentials of Delegates, and who should report to the Convention at the next meeting of the same. In answer to a question, Gov. JONES said, we have the right to know who are Delegates and who are not. We have our responsibilities. I am unwilling that my responsibility shall be shared in by those who have no authority for participating in the proceedings of the Convention. The motion was agreed to. The States were again called, and the respective delegations named the following persons to compose the Committee on Credentials:

Maine.....Wm. H. Mills.
New Hampshire.....